

WAR PROMOTERS FIND PLENTY OF ARMS IN EUROPE

Turks Bought Munitions of Many Nations But Always for Cash

U. S. UNIFORMS WORN

Powder Alone Is Expensive as Great Surplus Has Disappeared

PARIS, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—The fact that there is still a large underground trade in munitions of war throughout Europe has been disclosed through the recent charges of British newspapers that the Turkish Nationalist army with the wherewithal to defeat the Greeks, and possibly to defeat the British in the vicinity of Constantinople.

Information reaching Paris is believed to disprove this broadcast statement against the French. On the contrary, it is affirmed that no small part of the Turkish military supplies was obtained in London, through a firm purely British, and certainly with no Turkish sympathies.

When Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish peace delegation at Lausanne, and organizer of the main Turkish army, was in Paris lately he said: "My war materials were obtained from American, British, Italian, French, Greek and Russian sources; I played no favorites."

SOME FROM GREEKS. "Much of it came from the Greeks themselves," Ismet Pasha continued. "I waited until I had a good supply on hand, collected by agents operating in Europe. I did not waste any of my supplies until I was ready for a general drive against the Greek in August. Like the American officers at Bunker Hill, I instructed my artillery and infantry officers to wait until they saw the whites of the eyes of the enemy, and then to shoot. When the Greeks began to retreat, we got the very large stores they had collected. We are grateful to them for some very fine field guns, made in England."

"There does not seem to be much sentiment in this business of furnishing munitions to countries anxious to fight each other. The dealers will sell to all comers so long as cash is paid on delivery. There is a firm operating in Holland that will sell any kind of gun in any quantity, and deliver it on the high seas if ports are lacking. Firms in London will do the same. The fact that the Greek of the Adriatic has become notorious as a place to buy war munitions. There are other agents for war goods located in Alexandria, in Constantinople, in various places in the Balkans and in Paris."

WILL SELL ANYTHING. "One of the most successful sellers of war goods is a German firm, the members of which were once connected with Krupp. They sell supply agents asked for, including French munitions. Much of the material being sold is new. Twenty-six factories are said to be working in Russia, and war material may soon become Russia's chief export."

The general war left, not only the United States, but each of the nations of Europe with large supplies on hand, which were sold for a song. These supplies slowly have been changing hands. Italians distributed to all corners large numbers of guns and cannon captured from the Austrians, the total value of which in 1918 reached possibly a billion dollars, and the post-war value of which was possibly a million or so."

WEAR U. S. UNIFORMS. American travelers in Jugo-Slavia have been mystified at seeing soldiers appearing to be British or American. They were Serbs wearing Jugo-Slavian uniforms, sold cheaply by the United States and resold to the Jugo-Slavian government.

One of the standard propaganda charges made by the Greeks against the Turks, and conversely by the Turks against the Greeks, was that the enemy was wearing American uniforms. At one time there was a large quantity of war materials in Adrianople, with the keys of the storehouses in the hands of an allied commission which had orders to destroy it. This the commission apparently failed to do, and somehow the storehouses were gradually emptied.

Small wars and revolutions have been so frequent in Europe, since the close of the great war, that the average citizen no longer attempts even to remember them. A war was on in Galicia for two years, almost unnoticed. Poles were opposed to Ukrainians, and 100,000 men were engaged. Each side bought supplies, wherever they were for sale, notably in Vienna and Budapest. Then there have been new armies to equip, as in Jugo-Slavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania. Serbia recently voted \$15,000,000 for armaments. Russia has used up enormous quantities of material during her various wars and revolutions since 1917.

POWDER EXPENSIVE. Not a little of Europe's cast off arms has gone to Egypt, to Syria, to Arabia, to Persia and to the hinterlands beyond the Caspian. The Afghans, among other, have equipped an important army. Portugal and Spain, in particular, have had their share. Dealers in Europe have made shipments to the warring revolutionists of China.

While these smaller wars have been able to keep going indirectly by reason of the supplies gathered by the various great nations participating in the general war, the one thing that costs them real money is powder. The powder of the general war has long since been used up, and anybody who wants to start a new war today must first find something like a million dollars a month for the single item of powder. This is the sum needed to keep an army of a hundred thousand men on the firing line. If the war-maker cannot see that far ahead, he had better think twice about his war.

SEEK TO IMPROVE STOCK. LONDON.—Several hundred head of rams are to be imported into this country from Peru in order to test the possibilities of producing merino wool, or merino cross wools, in the British Isles.

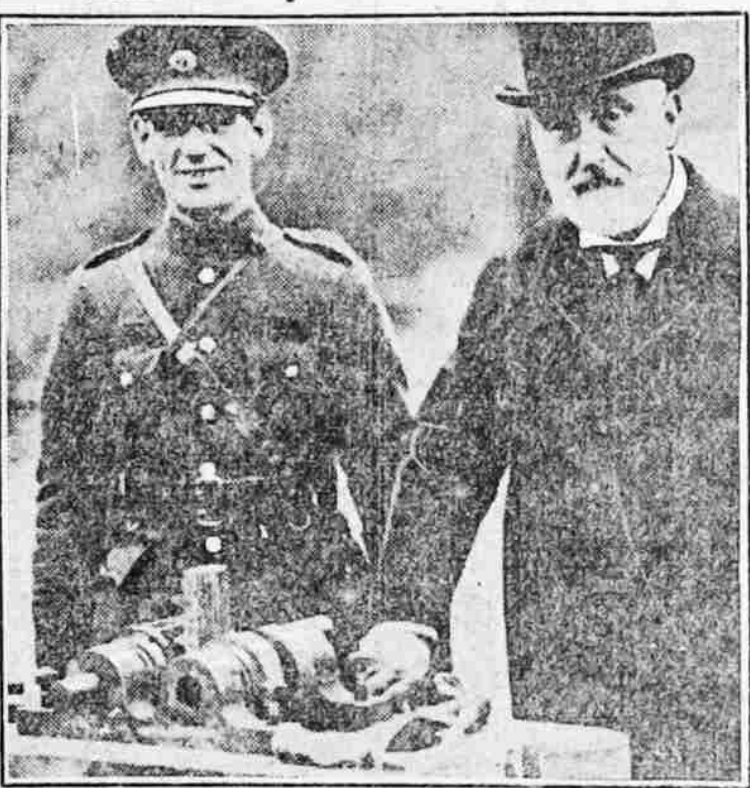
THE STANDARD-EXAMINER'S SELECTION OF THE WEEK'S BEST FOREIGN NEWS

Viceroy on Tiger Hunt



Lord Reading, viceroy of India, is shown here after a successful tiger hunt on the estate of the Maharajah of Scindia who recently entertained the British official.

Tim Healy Guides Ireland



The new governor general of the Irish Free State is shown here on a tour of Dublin in his new official capacity. He was snapped while examining a river-lock which is being protected against Republican dynamite.

Free State Troops Repelling Irregulars



This photo, just received in this country, shows Irish Nationalist troops exchanging shots with a band of irregulars at the airfield at Tallaght County, Dublin. The assault of the irregulars on the hangar was repulsed.

A Kingdom Lost for Love



Prince Carol of Rumania counts the world well lost for love. Forced by dynastic reasons to marry the Princess Helene of Greece in 1919, he put aside his morganatic wife, Mile, Jeanne Lambino (shown in inset). Now despite the entreaties of Queen Marie Carol has put aside his royal wife and returned to his beloved Jeanne. Princess Helene, shown standing with Prince Carol, is leaving Rumania for Paris.

NOBEL AWARDS WIN APPROVAL FROM PUBLIC

Bohr of Denmark, Winner of Physics Prize, Only 37 Years Old

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 23.—(By Associated Press.)—The reasons for his choice of prize winners in this year's Nobel awards have been announced by the Nobel institute. The Swedish institution awards annual prizes of \$40,000 each for notable achievement in the fields of physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and in the cause of peace. Sometimes the list of names selected is more or less surprising to the public at large, but in general the wisdom and insight of the judges is endorsed.

TO SPANISH PLAYWRIGHT. The award in literature, which seems to arouse more popular interest than any other, goes this year, not to Thomas Hardy, as had been hoped by his Swedish friends, but to the Spanish playwright Jacinto Benavente, who, though little known outside of his own country, is said to have done more than any other dramatist to modernize, and bring fresh stimulus to the Spanish theatre. He has written about 30 plays during the last 30 years. His comedy, social satire, and his plays of contemporary life in Spain, and he is not unlike Bernard Shaw in his ability to hold up the mirror to human nature. He is original in point of view, and refined in style.

Professor Albert Einstein, of Germany, received the 1921 prize in physics, not for his famous theories of relativity, but for his discovery and elucidation of a law regarding electrons and the photo-electric effect of atoms. "This law," said a prominent Swedish scientist, "is the bridge which leads from the concrete, the tangible, the structure to facts which can be experimentally verified."

YOUNGEST WINNER. The physics prize for 1922 goes to Professor Niels Bohr of Denmark, who is only 37 years of age and the youngest person who has ever received a Nobel prize, for his discovery of methods by which the inner structure of atoms may be studied. He has in fact been able to construct atoms artificially which correspond in substance and spectrum analysis to the natural particles. Professor Bohr, as of the opinion that every scientific advance, even those which for a time may seem only academic and remote, will some day have a direct practical value to humanity.

No announcement of awards of this year's prizes for medicine and peace have been made. It will be remembered that American have already won the Nobel prize in medicine. Roosevelt, Elihu Root and Woodrow Wilson were the winners in 1906, 1912 and 1919, respectively.

The Nobel prize was established by the will of Alfred Nobel, Swedish scientist, best known for his invention of dynamite, who bequeathed his entire fortune of \$9,000,000, known as about \$3,000,000, for the purpose. The first annual prizes were distributed in 1901.

PRINCE INCOGNITO WORKS AS COWBOY IN WESTERN STATE. Prince Eric, whose father and brothers were stripped of their money through the collapse of the Landsmansbank, has decided to sell his magnificent Jutland estate at Kokkedal.

Under an assumed name the prince has lived and worked as a cowboy on a big western ranch in the United States for the last 18 months. He wrote to a friend here not long ago saying he was quite happy in his work, and that life in the open was the only one worth living.

VIENNA DOCTORS COLLECT FEES IN LOAVES OF BREAD. VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The physicians of Heitzing, a Vienna suburb, have established their fees on the basis of bread cost. One loaf represents an office call, and one loaf and a half an outside visit. In the rural districts a similar system is growing, based on a measure of flour instead of the loaf of bread.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES ENJOY EXPENSIVE MEAL. BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Dec. 23.—Two hungry natives recently stole a ram, killed it, and had a feast. The animal turned out to be a prize winner, owned by the government, and valued at \$2500. Today the natives are in prison and confront 18 months at hard labor.

RED RUSSIA MINES 41-2 TONS OF GOLD. MOSCOW, Dec. 23.—Four and a half tons of gold was obtained by the government from its gold mines during the 12 months ended Oct. 31. The Lena gold fields alone yielded more than three and a half tons. The remainder was obtained from seven other gold fields. A number of workmen engaged in the fields, according to the supreme economic council, is 11,759.

SEA CASTS UP QUEER MONSTER

Strange Denizen of Deep Left Floundering by Tidal Wave

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—The tidal waves which recently devastated parts of the coast of Chile cast upon the beach at the same time a strange denizen of the deep sea whose like has not been seen in these waters in many years. It would appear to be a cross between a whale and a turtle.

Fishermen at Lurin, 25 miles from Lima, reported a huge cetacean floundering in the shallow waters of the bay. They sent out word it was an unknown monster of the sea, and that they had killed it.

The director of the natural history museum of the University of San Marcos and the official taxidermist made a trip to Lurin for the purpose of studying and classifying the strange visitor. They found an animal with the body of a whale, but with a head and extremities resembling those of a turtle. After examination they came to the conclusion that it belonged to the family of "Balaenidae" cetaceans, inhabiting the South African waters.

It is supposed that it was carried along by the Humboldt current and thrown up on the beach by the tremendous surfs following the tidal waves of the Chilean earthquake.

A specimen will be brought back to Lima for mounting and will be preserved at the university museum.

MINE WORKINGS OF ANCIENT DATE FOUND IN AFRICA. JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 23.—A discovery of considerable archaeological interest has been made 30 miles north of the Leepoot tin mines in the Transvaal, near the Bacheland border.

A prospector has unearthed what is apparently a portion of an ancient smelting plant and a quantity of slag, which is being submitted to expert examination. Nearby were old workings and a substantial body of ore containing a whitish metal, thought to be platinum or molybdenum. Mining engineers have left for the scene of the discovery.

MOSCOW THIEVES HIDE THEIR LOOT IN OLD CEMETERY. MOSCOW, Dec. 23.—Ingenious thieves of this city have been using an old graveyard in which to hide food supplies pilfered from railroad cars. The loot was buried at night under what, the next day, looked like newly made graves. Ultimately the police recovered 15 tons of sugar, and half as much cocoa and flour, all of which had been abstracted from relief supplies.

FLOOD EGYPTIAN MARKETS. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Germany is increasing her exports to Egypt, and it is felt here that she has virtually recaptured the Egyptian market.

FEW PAY ATTENTION TO SPEECHES OF KINGS

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LONDON, Dec. 23.—The pomp and ceremony attending the opening of parliament probably attracts more attention in the house of lords than do the words of the king's speech, but the last address from George V. delivered a few days ago, contained no interpolation such as was once made in a speech from the throne of George IV.

It is asserted that when he was regent, George IV made a bet with Richard Sheridan, the dramatist, that so little attention would be paid to the reading of his speech that he could interpolate any nonsense he liked without anyone showing surprise.

The bet was accepted. The regent paused in the course of the address and said distinctly, "Baa, baa, black sheep," and then went on. No one took notice of the strange words. Chagrined at the loss of his wager, Sheridan asked George Canning, the premier, if he had noticed anything strange.

"Oh, yes," said Canning, "I heard the prince say, 'Baa, baa, black sheep,' but as he was looking straight at you at the time, I took it for a personal allusion."

RETURNS TO FRENCH ARMY. COPENHAGEN.—Prince Aage, son of Prince Waldemar, of Denmark, who renounced his throne to marry an Italian countess, has accepted a commission as major in the French colonial forces.

2000-YEAR-OLD TREE DISCOVERED. WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 23.—A giant pinecone, 150 feet tall, indigenous to New Zealand, locally called Kauri, has been discovered in the northern forest. It has a trunk 22 feet in diameter and 65 feet in girth, and it rises 15 feet clear of branches. The tree contains 195,000 superficial feet of timber and is estimated to be 2000 years old.

DIVORCE REFORM OBJECT OF BRITISH AGITATION. SAD CASE OF MRS. RUTHERFORD GIVES PLANS IMPETUS. By MILTON BRONNER, NEA Service Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Divorce reform is the object of agitations in Great Britain as well as in America. America would make divorce more difficult by means of Senator Jones' proposed 20th amendment. Britain would make divorce easier. For only one reason, however—insanity.

The long and futile fight of Mrs. Alice Rutherford to obtain release for a husband convicted of murder and confined to an asylum for the criminal insane, has given impetus to the movement.

HUSBAND SLEW MAJOR. Nearly four years ago her husband, Colonel Norman Rutherford, an officer in the Royal Army medical corps, shot and killed Major Setton, a cousin of Mrs. Rutherford. He was found guilty, but insane.

Britain's law does not allow a wife to divorce a man because he is a

PARIS COLD TO 'NO TIP' DRIVER

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PARIS, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—A man who did not want a tip caused incident riot in Paris recently. He was the owner of a taxi motor car, and thought he could operate his own property as he saw fit. So he placed on his vehicle a sign reading: "I own this taxi, and I accept no tips."

The reaction was caused, not by a rush of customers, but by the anger of fellow taxi drivers. "What does this upstart mean?" asked one, climbing down from his seat and hurrying toward the revolutionary car with threatening vigor. "Kenege!" cried other chauffeurs from the cab stand. Epithet followed epithet, and meanwhile the crowd grew after the fashion of street crowds in Paris, with the customary baker's boy, butcher's boy and flock of "Midinettes." When the crowd had grown to impressive proportions the owner of the taxi said to his colleagues: "You don't appear to like this announcement."

There was a loud chorus of "No." With no backing from possible customers, the audacious taxi proprietor decided to capitulate. So he took down his sign; the crowd melted and the tipping system was saved.

ADVERTISING SAVES BRITISH INDUSTRY. LONDON, Dec. 23.—England this fall had an exceptionally large harvest of oysters, so much so that there was fear the public would not consume it all. So the oyster mongers of Colchester started a national advertising campaign which in three weeks cleared their shelves and left the public still clamoring for more.

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TURKS BRING 'FIDGET BEADS'

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LAUSANNE, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—"Fidget beads" have made their appearance in the Lausanne conference, and are assisting the peace philosophers, historians, anti-quarians and statesmen of Levantine delegations in solving Near Eastern problems.

Diademed Arif Bey, representative of the Ankara government in Rome, constantly carries a strand of large red beads which he fingers nervously while discussing how the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shall be disposed of.

Other members of the large Turkish party carry similar beads, and to a lesser degree they are used by other Near Eastern delegations.

Levantine cannot believe their nervousness by twiddling their thumbs or playing with their watch fobs after the manner of westerners. They must have their hands engaged before their brains can function, or at least they feel that they must. Consequently it is not unusual to meet Near Eastern representatives wandering through the hotel lobbies of Lausanne in an aimless way with bright colored beads in their hands.

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ARMED FORCES OF AUSTRIA CAUSE TROUBLE

Labor Battalions and Conservative Irregulars Likely to Clash

PLENTY OF WEAPONS

Industries Pay Big Amount for Own Police and Strikebreakers

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—(By The Associated Press.)—Besides its little army of about 25,000 men and state gendarmes, Austria has other armed and organized forces both irregular and both without the pale of the treaty. In opinion of many observers here two last mentioned organizations lead to trouble. They are the militarily well armed labor battalions and the growing "heimwehr" or conservative armed organizations of peasants.

The latter are composed largely of peasants and lesser professional classes and ex-officers, and are particularly strong in Styria and the north. Just how and where they may be used, and whether they are to be used, is not known. The allied military commission was supposed to strip the country of military arms, but the fact remains that these organizations are fully equipped and number many thousands. Recently the police found in one of "heimwehr" headquarters not only guns and loaded clips but hand grenades and poison gases.

OFFICERS DISARMED. Incidents in Styria recently show the danger of these factions. In case strikers captured and disarmed gendarmes sent to subdue disturbances, whereupon the governor of province ordered out the local detachment of the army. The army, preponderantly Socialist and sympathetic with the workers, but the officers obeyed orders, subdued trouble makers, and released the gendarmes. The explanation is found in the fact that the governor had at the time assembled 2000 of "heimwehr" and put them behind soldiers to see they did what was told to do.

CLASH AVOIDED. The two forces narrowly avoided serious clash recently in Judenburg, Styria, and this incident showed more clearly the latent danger. It was in this condition of affairs that the maintenance of the "heimwehr" peasants' night and seized their arms. They were arrested in turn, and when first demand for their release was refused, nearly 2000 workmen, militarily armed and organized, assembled and marched on the town.

Darmes were mobilized, reinforced students from the two state universities there, and for two days the forces faced each other over a bridge. Then the government ordered the release of the arrested workmen, and further trouble was avoided.

INDUSTRIAL SCANDAL. The recent disclosure that the industrial concerns of Austria, paying to their central body by a tax greater than that of their state, the maintenance of "technical" which is merely a disguise for strikebreakers and secret police, has served to lessen the ill feeling of workmen, and by the same condition used by their own organizations.

MUSSOLINI WORKS 18 HOURS EACH DAY. ROME, Dec. 23.—Benito Mussolini, the man who at 38 years of age, became virtually the legal dictator of Italy, has a great capacity for work. Since he assumed charge of the interior of foreign affairs and the interior of foreign affairs over 18 hours a day, he has not a moment's rest. He works every day. At his prompt at the stroke of eight, he promptly at the midnight attending to the business of the government. Ministers of the 18 months in which he was engaged in the organization of the fascist movement culminated in the peaceful entrance of the dictator into Rome.

Mussolini works an average of 18 hours every day, including Sunday. He sleeps about five or six hours of the 24. His average is a 10-hour day with about 50 per cent water added.

His favorite recreations are football and walking, and he is said to be a chess player of no mean ability. Italy's first lady of the hour was a passionate advocate of his country's entrance into the world war on the side of the allies. He served as a soldier in the war, and he was wounded so severely that he was sent to a rear area unit for his military duty. It is said that body bears the scars of 120 wounds caused by shell splinters and shrapnel.

U. S. DELEGATES AT REDS' CONFERENCE. MOSCOW, Dec. 23.—Ten delegates from the United States attended the recent congress of the Third International. They are said here to come under the name of "illegal states." Several of the delegates are accompanied by their wives. 40 Americans were present at Moscow and Petrograd sessions.

Upon arrival here the delegates put up at hotels by the government and given books of coupons entitling them to meals a day. They found it hard, in the beginning, to adapt themselves to the meal hour. Moscow breakfast from 9 to 11 a. m., dinner from 9 to 11 a. m., and supper from 9 to 11 a. m.

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